## WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEVENTH CENSUS.

ABSTRACT OF THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS. [CONCLUDED.]

in Vermont the greatest attention has been given to sheep brooding; time, money, and inelligence, have been freely applied to the great object of obtaining a breed combining weight and fineness of fleece. These efforts have suc-ceeded so well that, although the number of sheep in that State had declined nearly half in the period from the sixth to the seventh census, the yield of wool remained nearly the same. The average weight of the fleece in this State in 1840, was 2 1-5 pounds, and in 1850 it had increased to 2 71-100 pounds, the gain being squal to almost twenty per cent.

In Massachusetts also, where strenuous exortions have been made, though not on so large a scale as in Vermont, to improve their sheep, a correspondingly beneficial result has been obtained, and the average weight of the fleece has been increased from 214 to 3 1-10 pounds.

The State of New York produced 226,000 pounds more wool, in 1850, from 3,453,000 heen, than from 5,118,000 in 1840, showing that the weight of the ficece had been raised from less than two to nearly three pounds.

Our imports of wool during the past ten

VORTE	have	· V	ari	ed :	as follows:	
Years	The Control			One	entity in pounds.	Value.
1841			9		15.006.410	81,091,953
1842			×		11.120,958	797,483
		100	ont	Lin	3,517,100	245,000
1844					14.008,000	851,466
1845				4	23 833,040	1,689.79
1 mars					15,558,247	1,134,22
1847					8,460,109	555,62
1848					11,341,429	857.03
1849					17,869 022	1.177.34
1850	145					1,681,69
111	Den	1902	ren a		and the second second	

fity of wool brought into the country, of late years, smounts to almost one-third part of that rudneed in it, while at former periods, as from 1841 and 1845, the quantity was nearly one mulf. The largest proportion of this imported wool was chiefly from Buenos Ayres, and the is of a coarse and cheap variety, costing from six to eight cents per pound. It will be always cheaper to bring this kind of wool from regions than to produce it at home; but there is no sountry in the world in which sheep may, by indianos treatment, be made a source of great-The importations of wool in 1849 and 1850

stabit a remarkable increase over the preciding or any former year, amounting in quantity to \$2,548 693 pounds, and to the value

Wheat -The principal districts of the United States in which this important grain is produc-ed in the greatest abundance, and forms a leadog article of commerce, embrace the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dola-ware, Maryland, Virginia, Olio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The chief varieties cultivated in the Northern and Eastern States are the white flint, ten, Liberian, hald, Black rea, and the Italian spring wheat. In the Middle and Western States, the Mediterranean, the Virginia white May, the blue stem, the Indiana, the Kentucky white beared, the old red chaff, and the Talawera. The yield varies from ten to forty bushels and apwards, per acre, weighing per bushel from fifty-eight to sixty-seven

els, exhibiting a decline of 936,000 bushpromote the permanent culture of the are has been 6,272,000 bushels, equal to 15.6 36,000,000 acres, only thirty per cent. in North Carolina there has been an increase of 170,000 bushels; but in the Southern States ontributed to the general aggregate, under the Exth Cousts, only 9,800,000 bushels; under they are shown to have produced up-

up with the progress of population in the olde States of the Union, we need have no apprehension of a decline in the cultivation of this

erop of the United States amounted to 84 823 282 bushels, in 1849, seconding to the some of the largest wheat-growing States

In the State of Ohio, especially, was there reat deficiency, and was made apparent by car, made in pursuance of an act of the ered returns of "short crop" by the marere not without their effect upon that of other

in the United States, are the Spring, Winter, and Southern—the latter differing from the

or foreign commerce, as the home consumplong period nearly kept pace with the supply. The amount exported from the United States in 1801 was 292 276 bushels: arrels of tye flour; in 1830-31, 19,100 bar- of 196,970,325 pounds. June 1, 1850, there were consumed of eye about 2.144.000 bushels in the manufacture

duct of the country was 18,645,567 bushels;

dian corn are very numerous, exhibiting every grade of size, color, and conformation, botween the "chubby reed" that grows on the shores of Lake Superior—the gigantic stalks of the hississiph and its tributaries. But for that calamity, it is probable that their increased vield would have equalled that of Alabama, which now occupies the first place as a cotton-planting State, and has almost doubled its pro-Ohio Valley—the tiny ears, with flat, close, clinging grains of Canada—the brilliant, roundttle pearl-the bright red grains and white | has bee cob of the eight-rowed hæmalite—the swelling a rate of increase for the current decennial penars of the big white and the yellow gourd-seed of the South. From the flexibility of this plant, it may be acclimatized, by gradual culvation, from Texas to Maine, or from Canada value as food for stock, and is an article but

and Southwestern States especially.

1850 was 214,000,000 bushels, equal to 56 per

The production of New England has advance ed from 6,993,000 to 10,377,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,384,000 bushels, nearly 50 per cent. New York, New Jersey, l'ennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, increased 20,812,000 bushels, more than 50 per cent. In the production of this crop, no State has retrograded. Ohio, which in 1840 occupied the fourth place as a corn-producing State, now ranks as the first. Kentucky is second, Illinois third, Tennessee fourth. The crop of Illinois land 15 casks.

has increased from 2,000,000 to 5,500,000 bush. The consump

the Southern big and small yellow, the Southern big and small white ffint, the yellow Péru-vian, and the Virginian white gourd-seed. In the more northerly and easterly States, they cultivate the golden Sioux or Northern yellow flint, the King Philip or eight rowed yellow. the Canadian early white, the Tuscarora, the white flour, and the Rhode Island white flint

The extended cultivation of this grain is chiefly confined to the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, though much more successfully grown in the latter. The amount exported from South Carolina, in 1748, was 39,308 bushels; from North Carolina, in 1753, 61,580 bushels; from Georgia, in 1755, 600 bushels; from Virginia, for several years preceding the Revolution, annually 600,000 bushels; Philadelphia, in 1765-66, 60,205 bushels; in 1771, 259,441 bushels.

The total amount exported from this country, in 1770, was 578,349 bushels; in 1791, 2,646,936 bushels, 351,695 of which were Indian meal: in 1800, 2 032 435 bushels, 338 108 of which were in meal; in 1810, 1,140,960 bushels, 86,744 of which were in meal. In 1820-'21, there were exported 607,277 bushels of corp, and 131,669 barrels of Indian meal in 1830-31, 571,312 bushels of corn, and 207.604 barrels of meal; in 1840-41, 535,727 bushels of corn, and 232,284 barrels of meal; in 1845-6, 1,286,068 bushels of corn, and 298,790 barrels of meal; in 1846-'7 16,326,050 bushels of corn, and 948,060 barrels of meal; in 1850-21, 3,426,811 bushels of corn, and 203,622 barrels of moal. More than eleven millions of bushels of Indian corn were consumed in 1850, in the manufacture of malt and

spirituous liquors.

According to the census of 1840, the corn crop of the United States was 377,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,326,612 bushels.

Oats.-The oat, like rye, has never entered much into our foreign commerce, as the domes-tic consumption has always been nearly equal to the quantity produced. The annual average exports for several years preceding 1817, were 70 000 bushels.

By the census returns of 1840, it will be seen that the total produce of the United States was 123,071,241 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bushe

Rice-the chief food, perhaps of one-third of the human race-possesses the advantage attending wheat, maize, and other grains, of preserving plenty during the fluctuations of trade and is also susceptible of cultivation on land too low and moist for the production of most other useful plants.

The present culture of rice in the United

States is chiefly confined to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and The yield per sere varies from twenty to sixty bushels, weighing from forty-five to forty-eight pounds when cleaned. Under favorable circumstances, as many as ninety bush-

It appears that on the whole crop of the United States there was a gain during the ten yours of 15,645,378 bushels. The crop of New or mountain rice, from its adaptation to a dry ngland decreased from 2.014,000 to 1.078,000 soil, without irrigation. It will grow several degrees further north or south than the Carels, and indicating that the attention of farmers | olina rice, and has been cultivated with success has been much withdrawn from the culture of wheat. Grouping the States from the Hudson Westphalia, Virginia, and Maryland; but the to the Potomac, including the District of Co. yield is much less than that of the preceding, in the seventh census has not yet been perfect lumbia, it appears that they produced in 1849 being only fifteen to twenty bushels to an acre.

41,957 barrels; in 1740, 90,110; in 1747-'48, 55,000 barrels; in 1754, 104,682 barrels; in dy, or rough rice; in 1760, 3,283 barrels, be Philadelphia, in 1771, 248,375 pounds. amount exported from the United States in 1770, was 150,229 barrels; in 1791, 96,980 in 1800, 112,056 tierces; in 1810, 131 341 tierces; in 1820-'21, 88,221 tierces in 1830-'31, 116,517 tierces; in 1840-'41,

rop of the United States amounted to 80,841,422

non green tobacco.

Tobacco.—The principal varieties cultivated the United States are the Virginian, the large leafed, the dwarf, the Cuba, and the com-

pounds; the amount exported from that colo-ny in 1639 was 120,000 pounds; annually for ten years preceding 1709, 28,868,666 pounds; annually, for several years preceding the Revolution, 55,000 hogsheads; in 1758, 70,000 hogsheads; from North Carolina, in 1753, 100 the manufacture of mixed fabrics, as it apnogsheads: from Georgia, in 1772, 176,732 pears capable of being spun with wool, silk ted Colonies, in 1772, was 97,799,263 pounds in 1780, 17,424,267 pounds; from the United 495,427 pounds manufactured, and 46,640 pounds of snuff; in 1820-'21, 66,858 hogsheads, 1,332,040 pounds manufactured, and 44,562 pounds of snuff; in 1830-'31, 86,718 hogsheads, 3,639,856 pounds manufactured, and 27,967 pounds of snuff; in 1840-'41, 147,828 The varieties of American wheat exhibited hogsheads, 7,503,644 pounds manufactured, and the World's Fair were superior to most -68,553 pounds of snuff; in 1850-'51, 95,945 thers presented for competition; and a prize hog-heads, 7,235,358 pounds manufactured, and 27,422 pounds of smiff.

According to the census returns of 1840, the amount of tobacco raised in the United States was 219,163,317 pounds; of 1850, 199,752,646

19,410,673 pounds.

Cutton.—The earliest record of sending cotton from this country to Europe is in the ta-4.457,000 bushels in the aggregate, but in New York it is greater than in 1840, by about forty cel, consisting of 2.000 pounds, was shipped in per cent. Pennsylvania, which is the largest 1770; and a third shipment of seventy-one on the ground that America could not produce a quantity so great. The amount exported 1,601.760 pounds: in 1795, 6,276,300 pounds: in 1800, 17,789,803 pounds; in 1810, 93,271,462 pounds; in 1820-21, 124,893,405 pounds; in duction of cocoons has decreased since 1840, 1830-31, 276,979,784 pounds; in 1840-41, 46,789 pounds; and since 1844, 382,927 pounds.

It appears that the culture of cotton is rapals: 1840-'41 44,031 barrels; in 1845-'46, It appears that the culture of cotton is rap-8,530 barrels; in 1846-'47, 48,892 barrels; in idly diminishing in Virginia and North Caro-1850-51, 44,152 barrels. During the year lina. In those States, it is doubtless giving perhaps, from eight hundred to one thousand place to other productions of the soil. There has been a very heavy falling off also in Louisiana, and no appreciable increase in Mississippi. But the diminution in the former State and the failure of any advance in the latter But the diminution in the former State, 1850, 14,188,637 bushels.

Maize or Indian Corn.—The varieties of Inof the Mississippi and its tributaries. But for

> duction since 1840. ome, it is not extravagant to anticipat

ending with 1835 was estimated at 1,055,000 bales; for the same period, ending in 1840, to Brazil; but its character, in either case, is bales; for the same period, ending in 1840, somewhat changed, and often new varieties are the result. The blades of the plant are of great 1850, 2,270,000 bales. Had no disturbing cause interrupted the progressive advance, the rarely estimated sufficiently, when considering amount of 1850 would have exceeded 3,000,000 of the agricultural products of the Southern bales.

Buckwheat .- According to the report of 1840,

8.956.916 bushels

Barley.—The barley chiefly cultivated in the United States is the two-rowed variety, which is generally preferred, from the fullness of its berry, and its freedom from smut. The yield varies from 30 to 50 or more bushels per acre, in such works in the United States, \$646,280,000. weighing from 45 to 55 pounds to the bushel. Barley has never been much experted from this country, as we have been consumers rather than producers of this grain. In 1747-'48,

there were shipped from Charleston to Eng-The consumption of barley for the past year. ols, or at the rate of 160 per cent. in ten years.

Of the numerous varieties, some are best adapted to the Southern States, while others are better suited for the Northern and Eastern.

Those generally cultivated in the formula in the first states amount of barley raised in the United States.

Polatoes.-The census abstract passes very lightly over the returns of this crop, but gives us some interesting facts in respect to the history of the root, which, however, has heretofore

appeared in many printed books. The amount of sweet potatoes exported from South Carolina in 1747-48, was 700 bushels; that of the common potato exported from the United States in 1820-'21, 90,889 bushels; in 1830-'31, 112,875 bushels; in 1840-'41, 135,095

bushels; in 1850-'51, 106,342 bushels.
According to the census returns of 1840, the the quantity of potatoes of all sorts raised in the Union was 108,298,000 bushels; of 1850, 104,055 989 bushels, of which 38,259,196 were sweet.

American Wine .- The quantity of wine annually produced in the United States has become a subject of some discussion since the ap-pearance of the return in the seventh census on that interest. The census of 1840 gave 124,000 gallons as the produce of that year. It has been stated in the public prints, that since

that period the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of wine therefrom, have grown into year produced 60,718 gallons. This quantity, deducted from the aggregate leaves 160,531 gallons for the portion of the Union covered by the returns of 1840, indicating a gain of only 36,000. This is probably an under statement, but it seems to prove that no considerable progress has yet been made towards supplying, by a home production, the demand to meet which importations of foreign wines, to a

very large amount, are annually made. The consumption of wine in the United States though by no means general, amounts in the aggregate to a large sum. The imports during the year ending June 1851, were 6,160,000 gallons, of which, probably, three-fourths consisted of the wines of France. The value or invoice cost of the article was \$2,370,000. The average consumption of for eign wines was, therefore, in quantity, but about one-quarter of a gallon for each person, and in value only ten cents. The coincidence is somewhat remarkable, that this is almost precisely the rate of consumption of imported wines among the people of Great Britain. But in France, according to official returns, there is produced and retained for consumption nine undred million gallons of wine, allowing

returns, that the quantity of ale and spirituous liquors produced in the United States, in 1850, exceeded 86,000,000 gallons.

Hemp and Flar -According to the census returns of 1840, there were raised in the United States 95,251 3/4 tons of flax and hemp of 1850, 35,093 of hemp, and 7,715,961 pounds

The correctness of the returns as to hemp ly verified in a few instances, there being some the returns are allowed to stand without reduction, it would appear that the cultivation of hemp and flax has not materially changed since 1840. In the returns of that year, as stated above, both of these articles were in cluded under the same head. In 1840, those of Virginia gave 25,594 tons of flax and bemp 500 tons of flax were returned. Such a fall-ing off in production would amount almost to an abandonment of the culture of hemp in that State, which there is no reason to suppose

has taken place.

The discovery of new methods for separating the fibrous from the woody parts of the flax plant has, doubtless, given a vigorous stimulus to its cultivation in the United States. The general attention among us in 1850. Though considerable quantities of flax have been produced in former years, it has been raised principally for the seed, which commanded a remunerating price. The want of a cheap and speedy process for separating the textile from the refuse part of the stalk has occasioned a vast annual loss of useful material to the country. Should the attempts which have lately been made to apply Clausen's invention succeed, the production of flax in the United States may become of great importance, and be advantageously used, not only alone, but in

and other fibres. Silk Cocoons .- After an interesting review of the attempts to establish silk culture in the

United States, we have the following facts: In about the year 1831, the project of rear-ing silk-worms and establishing filatures of nd, and 15,689 pounds of shuff; in 1800, 76,680 ing silk-worms and establishing filatures of hogsheads, 457,713 pounds manufactured, and silk was renewed in various parts of the Union, 41,452 pounds of snuff; in 1810, 84,134 hogs. and the subject was deemed to be of so much importance, that it not only attracted the attention of Congress, but afterwards received encouragement from the Legislatures of several States, by bounties offered for all the raw silk produced within their limits for certain periods of time. The business soon began to prosecuted with extreme arder, and continued several years, resulting in the establishment of extensive nurseries of mulberry trees, and ended with the downfall of the fumous morus multicaulis speculation in 1845.

The amount of raw silk exported from Georgia in 1750 was 118 pounds; in 1755, 438 pounds; in 1760, 558 pounds; in 1766, more than 20,000 pounds; in 1770, 290 pounds; from South Carolina, in 1772, 455 pounds. In 1765 there were raised on Silk Hope Plantation, in South Carolina, 630 pounds of cocoons in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1793, 265 pounds of raw silk; in 1827, 2,430 pounds; in 1831, 10,000 pounds; in Connecticut, in 1844, 176,210 pounds; in the United States, the same year,

396,790 pounds. According to the census returns of 1840, the amount of silk cocoons raised in the United States was 61,5521/2 pounds; of 1850, 14,763

Sugar.-The varieties most cultivated in the United States are the striped blue and yellow According to the census returns of 1840, the ribbon, or Java, the red ribbon, violet, from amount cultivated was 790,479,275 pounds; of Java, the Creole, crystalline or Malabae, the Otaheite, the purple, the yellow, the purple banded, and the gray canes. The quantity of sugar produced on an aere varies from five hundred to three thousand pounds, averaging,

> Hitherto the amount of sugar and molass consumed in the United States, has exceeded the quantities produced; consequently there has been no direct occasion for their exportation. In the year 1815, it was estimated that the sugar made on the banks of the Mississippi alone amounted to 10,000,000 lbs. In 1818, the entire crop of the State of Louisaina was only 25,000,000 lbs; in 1850, it had reached the enermous quantity of 226,000,000 lbs., besides about 125,000,000 gallons of molasses. According to the census of 1840, the amount of cane and maple sugar was 155,100,800 pounds, of which 119,947,720 pounds were

> raised in Louisiana. By the census of 1850, the cane sugar made in the United States was 247,581,000 pounds, besides 12,700,606 gallons of molasses; maple sugar, 34,360,886 pounds, amounting to 281,830,876 pounds, showing an increase, in ten years, of 126,730,077 pounds

The article upon this subject presents most

of the prominent facts in regard to this great branch of the internal improvements of the

7,291,743 bushels; in 1850, it had increased to completed 12,398 miles of railroads, and that as a decided triumph. It is certainly no loss, about the same extent of lines are in course of construction. The aggregate cost of those completed is given as about \$420,000,000, and of those under construction as \$226,280,000; The opinion is ventured, that the cost of the railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific will prove no obstacle to carrying that vast project into effect; but its practicability is not yet considered as established. After the building of this road, the writer states that the circuit of the world may be completed upon the ordinary lines of travel in 94 days.

## Telegraphs.

There are seventy-eight companies for working Telegraphs in the United States, which altogether possess 6,000 miles of wire, more than all the rest of the world beside.

Crime. The statistics of crime form a subject of our investigation. From the returns, it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States for the year ending the first day of June, 1850, was about 27,000. Of these, 13,000 were native, and 14,000 foreign born. The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were native, and 2,460 foreign. It will be borne in mind that the native prisoners include colored convicts, the number of whom it is imposible to state, as time has not sufficed to admit of the more particular separation into classes, other than native and foreign. criminal statistics, when fully understood, will present many subjects for reflection, and open a wide and interesting field for the study of the Christian, moralist, and statesman.

## EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 7, 1852 .- The friends of freedom in this State placed my name upon their ticket for Governor, at the late election; a business of considerable imperiors as business of considerable imperiors. States bordering on the Ohio river, and that several hundred acros have been planted in vineyards in that valley, which yields at the rate of 300 gallons of wine a year. The total product of the Union, in 1850, was given at 1, 221,249 gallons. But during the intervening period there had been added to our own territory middless, and Lawrenceburg, frequently having slaveholders for hearers. I never met with the least interruption or disturbance in any of the least interruption or disturbance in any of the least interruption or disturbance in any of found attention, and treated civilly, nay, even

kindly, by all parties.
On the 18th day of October last, I had an appointment at Terre Haute, in this State, a fine audience assembled at night in the court house, and after having proceeded with my discourse for about 20 or 30 minutes, I was asaulted by a few blackguards, and driven from the stand, and prevented by violence from proceeding with my remarks. Although not more than a dozen men took an active part in throwing missiles, (rotten eggs,) yet four hundred citizens were present, and witnessed it, and only two of all that number had the moral courage to raise their voices publicly against the infamous outrage. When assaulted, I was beginhing to discuss the Fugitive Slave Law, in a manner to give no just cause of offence.

The press of Terre Haute has either refused

to publish these facts, or has so garbled them that the public have never rightly understood them. This is the only outrage of the sort-which has been perpetrated during the pass canvass, either in the free or slave States, so far as I have been informed.

The town of Terre Haute is the only place

whose citizens have permitted the right of free discussion to be publicly struck down by vio-lence. The facts should be published to the

Dayton, Okio, Dec. 3, 1852 .- If these ten are not my proportion of the fifty thousand, let me know, and I will try for ten more, for the list MUST go up to 50,000 next year. The pleasure of getting subscribers is sufficient commission, and if you can afford the paper for \$1.50 when ten or more are taken, it will be a strong inducement to subscribe.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 3, 1852 .- We hope to send you an increased number of subscribers this fall; two clubs are now being formed. Our cause is onward. Already, since the election, individuals from the old parties are indentify-

Camden, Preble to, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1852.— Since the Presidential election is over, there seems to be quite an interest felt by the Whigs and Democrate to obtain information in regard to our principles, as it is pretty generally con-ceded on all sides, that the next contest will be between the Free Democracy and the old line Democrats. We were never better organized in Ohio than at this time, never in better spirits—and we are determined to keep the Lal rolling until Ohio shall be, in truth and reality, a free State, which event will be in less than four years-mark that. More anon.

lar subscriber to your paper from its commence-ment, and consider it the most reliable paper that I can find; and this seems to be the opin-ion of all parties, Whigs and Democrats. I intend to do all in my power to increase its cirlates we have the most voters; and I verily be-lieve that could the Era be placed in every family in the nation, that in '56 John P. Hal would get a larger popular vote than did Frank

York Springs, Penn , Dec. 9, 1852.—What's to be done next, Doctor? Slaveholders of the South, and slavery apologists of the North, do and are determined to rule the nation, in defi ance of every principle of right and justice. I could willingly give up, and let everything go in the easiest channels, if there was no principle at stake; but whilst that principle exists, will never let go endeavoring to support it, unless my reason forsake me, and my conscience dies right out. We will try it again in '56.

This township acquitted itself nobly at the late Presidential election. We gave 84 votes for Hale and Julian, more than double the vote ever given for Free Soil at any former election. Many who had always been strongly attached to the old parties voted with us, and others did not vote at all. We now feel the necessity of keeping up our organization in future, in all minor elections. We have heretofore been voting the Free Soil ticket at the Presidential elections, and with the old parties on other ocensions; this is wrong, for in so doing we not only lose our strength, but give the old parties

Harneysburg. Dec. 4, 1852.-The cause of liberty and right is flourishing, and you may ere long look for another club, though we beieve in sustaining our local papers, and those

Plymouth, December, 1852 .- For 14 years have voted this minority ticket, and am ready. ity; but we in Ohio pulled pretty closely t 1848. We shall be heard from in 56 for Hale and Julian-God bless them; no faltering now. We are full of courage and hope. You will hear from me again soon. I shall make my 40 subscribers. Yours, for the triumph of

of Freedom in this region were never more en-couraged than at present. We think no other name than that of John P. Hale would have answered in the recent campaign; so we are of the epinion that if the Free Democracy study their true policy, they will keep that noble embodiment of their principles before the People, and thus let him be the People's candidate for 1856; and where will be the necossity of imitating the corrupt parties, by call-

in our county. There were 11 cast in 1848 for Van Buren. There has never been, to my knowledge, an Anti-Slavery lecture delivered in the county. We have no assistance from abroad. Free Soil speakers seem to be afraid of us. I suppose they must think there never was an Anti-Slavery man in Allen county. So much for the want of organization.

Democrats are the only men, that I know of, that appear satisfied with the result of the election. They are firm in their principles and as Mr. Washburn is a man of good char acter, respectable talent, and indefatigable in-dustry, and elected by Free Democratic votes, although a professed Whig, it is regarded here

compared with his predecessor. Several Whigs who "voted for Scott to save their vote," have declared they shall henceforth vote with the

Free Democracy.
Our motto is, "Roll on the Ball, Free Soil. Free Trade, Free Agitation, and Constitutional Money."

Green Vale, Jo Daviess co., Ill., Dec. 2 .- 1 see it stated, in my last week's Era, that E. B. Washburn, (Whig,) of this District, is elected to Congress, in place of Thompson Campbell, (Democrat,) which is correct; but I deem it proper to state, he goes to the next Congress as a Free Soil man, if he is a Whig; and that he received the Free Soil strength from this part of the district, notwithstanding there was a third candidate in the field.

Almost everybody is surprised at the result of the late election, and a great many are de-termined to go the Free Soil ticket hereafter.

Crawfordsville, Ia., Dec. 1 .- You will see that there are twenty-two names. This is the second club that has been sent from here lately, from which you will perceive that the good cause is prospering in these diggings. If you should receive an order for fifteen or twenty numbers more, in a short time, don't get scared, for we are all at work, and intend to work faithfully for the next four years at least. Salmon Falls, N. H., Dec. 10 .- You will

please send eleven copies to the following names: \* \* Some of those names were among the foremost in the Whig ranks, but say they are now "nowhere." think I shall be able to send more names in Stowe, Vt., Dec. 6, 1852 .- There is no feeling

of discouragement among our ranks in this place. Some leading Whigs say they are here-after with us in full. One of them is getting up a olub for the Era Fisherville, Ct., Dec. 5, 1852 .- Agitation has ot ceased here in Old Connecticut; and all

that is wanting is the circulation of the Era, in order to enlighten the people, and give them information as to the true principles of Free Democracy, to make them all its advocates and supporters. Since the election, Whigs are scarcer and Free-Soilers are becoming more Holyoke, Mass, Dec. 7, 1852 .- I attribute

the large increase of our vote in this town to your paper. Last year we gave our candidate for Governor 16 votes—this year we gave him 66 votes. Some that voted for him this year, however, were Temperance Whigs, and probably voted for him on that account. But we gave our glorious Hopkins, for Congress 42 votes. Those I consider were given as Free Soil votes. Last year there were but few posed special legislation, and all trants of special privinces. for Governor 16 votes—this year we gave him 66 votes. Some that voted for him this year, Soil votes. Last year there were but few copies, if any, of your paper, taken in this town. This year there have been about forty.

Cumberland co., Ill., Nov. 27, 1852 .- Would that I could rap the knuckles of our leading Free Soilers in this State, and you, too, Mr. Editor. Would you believe it, that we in this part of the State never obtained the Hale and Julian ticket, nor do we know yet whether there was one formed in this State or not. Now, I do say, in all conscience, that such neglect, or the part of public men who live in more favored regions, is insufferable. We were at the election with our hands in our pockets, looking for all the world like a set of fools; whereas had we had a ticket, we could have procured a number of votes for our cause, such was the dissatisfaction among the old parties.

I do believe, if there was more effort on the part of our public men to push our principles into destitute parts, and let the more favored places take care of themselves, more, a great deal, would be effected. Mt. Union, Stark co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1852 .-

I have now sent you thirty-one names within the last three weeks, and intend sending more soon. May all your friends do likewise. Paris, Itl., Dec. 4, 1852 .- I think the day is not far distant, when Edgar county will roll you up

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1852 .-- We are in tending to start a paper in this village, for Niagara and Orleans counties. We intend to

have an efficient local organ, and I trust we shall give a good account of ourselves within the year coming.

Last fall we numbered, all told, 169 votes this year our number amounts to over 1,000; and if the election was held as it was in May, we

He sends us a club of ten subscribersone of several clubs already sent from the Demparatic League in Lockbort.—Ed. Era.

Summerfield, Monroe co., Mick., Dec. 1852.—I was formerly a stanch Democrat for forty years, and am a Democrat yet; but when my party pledges me to such abomination, I cannot go with them any farther. So I leave and hoist the Hale and Julian flag, never to come down.

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PROSPECTUS -THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly-1852-53. Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly—1852-53.

On the 15th of November last, the Econing Post completed its fifty-first year. The arrival of another anniversary reminds us of two annually recurring duties; first, to acknowledge our manifold obligations to the friends of our journal throughout the United States; the second, to advise them of their obligations to us. We shall discharge both duties with cherritusess, and with as much pride as may consist with becoming modesty.

Among our obligations to them, we desire to connecrate the following:

1. The number of readers of the Evening Post has increased more rapidly during the past year than ever before during the same period of time.

2. Its eggregate circulation was never so large as at present.

2. Its aggregate circulation was never so large as at present.

3. The circulation of the daily edition has not been so large for twenty years as flow, while the circulation of our weekly and semi weekly editions is greater than ever before since their publication commenced. All this we feel that we owe, in some measure, to the kind intercession of our friends, and we are profountly grateful for it. Their obligations to us we shall state with equal frankness.

First. We are expending annually over fourteen thousand dollars more upon our publications than we did three years ago, and are increasing the amount stendily whenever an opportunity is presented of adding in that way to their interest or value, without an improdent sacrifice.

Second. We have sustained the only Pennocratic journal which has ever existed, for any length of time, in the city of New York, without incurring any obligations or intentionally reglecting any duties, which we wend to any political party.

Third. While we have labored to the best of our abilities.

ical party.

Third. While we have labored to the best of our abilitie

ical party.

Third. While we have labored to the best of our abilities for the establishment of a sound themocratic system of Gorarument, looking to the constant culargement of the rights of the individual man, we have never permitted our views of what was or was not Democratic, to be determined by the action of any political organization, or by the personal solicitations of political partisans.

Fourth. The editorial columns of the Evening Post have been uniformly appropriated to what were deemed matters of public concern, and the proprietors confidently appeal to its whole history, cubracing now a period of one year more than half a century, to show a single instance in which it has circuisted opinious which its editors did not entervalue and elevated measures which they supposed did not entervalue and revealed measures which they supposed did not tend to the public good. In presenting this course, they have been frequently brought into conflict with the private intervals of individuals and of classes; they have been compelled to disoblige old and valued frier ds, to assail heary and consented prejudices, and to denounce winkedness and crime in high places.

The institute discharge of such dution is certain to arounce the active hostility of much thodes, but it is likely to make

there may not be ten who will think of rewarding. The time is reverly sure to count, however, which history steps forward to vindicate the career of the independent journalist, and to reward him, in some dagres, for the scorifices to which his course may have subjected him. Of that reward the Evening Post has not been denied its share. It has a listorical inheritance of which any journal might be proud. For it will be difficult to point to a single principle, which has been finally morrorated into the public policy of this country, that coes not own it position there in some degree to the advicescy of this journal, while its volumes, row accumulated to a library, abound with a vidences of its successful opposition to innumerable measures, the fragmentary

iggs, wherever and whenever its opposition seemes to be required; it labored with no ordinary devotion to rid the country of the national bank, and to establish in its oftend the nub-treasury system, which now remains one of the mose durable and conspicuous monuments of American states men-ship; it has ascadfastly defended the right of petition; it resisted the passage of the last bankrupt haw, it resisted the assumption of the State debts, the squandering of the public lands, the creation of all maritims and commercial monopolies; and it has resisted every affort to extand the area of numan shares. area of human slavery.

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